JJ, thank you for that kind introduction and thank you to INSA and AFCEA for the kind invitation to speak to you all this morning.

Dutch, it's always an honor to share the stage with you and thank you for your partnership these past four years.

Our job here in Congress is to make sure our intelligence agencies have the tools and authorities they need for their important mission, and that we never stop working to improve the Intelligence Community's effectiveness.

Dutch and I worked to restore a critical function of the committee - passing meaningful annual intelligence authorization bills. We have completed four in four years and are working hard on bringing our fifth and final one together over the finish line by the end of the year.

The 9/11 Commission recommended that the Congressional authorization and appropriation committees work more closely on intelligence matters. We got that done by changing committee rules to allow Members of the appropriations committee to participate in our hearings and briefings. This change helped immensely to eliminate the daylight that existed between our intelligence bills in the past.

The Congressional intelligence oversight committees are the connection between the arcane business of intelligence and the American people. Through strong and effective oversight, we are able to assure the American people that the intelligence community is doing all it can to keep us safe, and in a manner consistent with American laws and values.

Dutch and I have a big job. We have to scrub every dollar of the National Intelligence Program and the Military Intelligence Program.

And we have extensive engagement with the agencies. For example, HPSCI Members and Staff held more than 130 oversight meetings with the National Security Agency last year and have had more than 100 this year.

As technology changes, we also need to ensure our laws and regulations keep pace. For example, right now, when a terrorist or other legitimate foreign intelligence target brings a cell phone into the United States, the NSA has to stop collecting information on that phone. Many of the compliance violations reported in the media occurred because NSA didn't immediately realize the terrorist's phone had entered U.S. territory.

I've got another example. In an effort to protect our economy and our way of life, the HPSCI has proposed legislation that allows the government and private sector to share information related to cyber security threats. This would break down barriers to information sharing that were enacted into law decades before the Internet age. Dutch and I are working hard to get that legislation to the President's desk this year as well.

The large build up in intelligence after 9-11 was absolutely necessary. Every day the nation benefits from the investments we made in this build up. However, any area of government spending that ramps up as fast as intelligence did in response to a national emergency will be accompanied by some excess, waste, and inefficiency.

When I assumed Chairmanship in 2011 we were still seeing troubling remnants of this excess and inefficiency, and we moved to eliminate it.

At the same time, my guidance to the Committee was that, while we should make every effort to weed out unnecessary spending, we would not make a single cut that would jeopardize mission. And I don't believe we have.

Dutch and I adopted a five-part framework for protecting mission in an era of flat or declining budgets and that framework has guided the five authorization bills we've passed in the last four years:

- Curb government personnel growth
- Find major operating efficiencies
- Make only "best value" investments
- Ensure programs come in on time and within budget
- Protect cutting edge technology and game-changing capabilities

So with that, starting in 2011, we stopped the inexorable growth of government intelligence personnel, cut back excess contract support and inefficient IT spending, supported the DNI's IT efficiency initiative, and disapproved proposed projects that either were immature or were not cost-effective. Perhaps even more importantly, we *increased* selected investments in game-changing technologies.

The challenge now is to ensure that we have sufficient funding for our new leaner posture, in light of both unprecedented mission demands and a horrible overall fiscal situation.

The IC and Congress still need to find efficiencies, but I just don't think the IC can do the job the President and the Congress expect of it with a smaller budget. Accordingly, in our fiscal year 2015 bill that passed the House, we added about half a billion dollars to the President's intelligence request.

The FY 2014 Intelligence Authorization Act provided additional funding to address insider threats, including funding to accelerate insider threat detection programs and begin to take advantage of lawfully available government and public information to detect warning signals that the current system of five-year periodic reinvestigation misses. That includes financial disclosure information, checks of criminal databases, and other appropriate publicly available information.

The IC and NSA have already begun implementing a series of corrective actions to ensure the security of IC and NSA systems. These include the implementation of the so-called two-person

rule which requires two people to be present for the transfer of sensitive information, better monitoring of classified networks, and reviewing the accesses of systems administrators and other “privileged” users. In addition, the IC is migrating toward a new Information Technology Enterprise – known as IC-ITE – which includes a series of meaningful security enhancements.

With that, thank you so much and I will turn it over to Dutch for his remarks.